

ABSTRACT

ANTIMALARIAI ACTIVITY OF ETHYL ACETATE-96 AND ETHYL ACETATE -70 FRACTION GRANULE AND OF SAMBILOTO HERBS (*Andrographis paniculata* Nees) IN VIVO ON *Plasmodium berghei* INFECTED MICE

Eka Rusmalina Hardiyanti

This study aim was to determine the antimalarial activity of granule from ethanol 96% and ethanol 70% extract of Sambiloto which fractionated with ethyl acetate (namely ethyl acetate-96 and ethyl acetate-70 fractions). Antimalarial activity test was conducted based Peter Test (The 4-day suppressive test of blood schizontocidal action) used *P. berghei* infected mice. Mice were divided into 10 groups, group 1-8 treated with granule at a dose of 6.25, 12.5, 25, and 50 mg/kg BW, CMC-Na 0.5% as negative control and choloroquine 10 mg /kg BW as positive control.

Probit analysis result showed that ethyl acetate-96 and ethyl acetate-70 fraction granules has ED50 value of 6.81 mg / kg BW, and 10.16 mg / kg BW respectively. Ethyl acetate-96 fraction granules showed higher activity than ethyl acetate-70 fraction granules.

Further more, both granule proven can increase survival time compared to negative control.

Keywords: *Andrographis paniculata* Nees; fraction granule; antimalarial activity; survival time